meetings, confidence building measures involving members of both communities, village elders etc., establishment of police points and pickets in sensitive areas etc.

The Union Government has also issued comprehensive guidelines to promote communal harmony to all the States and Union Territories. These contain steps to be taken with regard to prevention of communal riots, provision for relief/rehabilitation to the victims, effective utilization of Peace Committee mechanism in defusing the communal tension, restoration of normalcy in the affected areas, etc.

Policemen killed during naxalite activities

†*31. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalite activities have increased manifold in the country during recent days;

(b) the details of naxalities and policemen killed State-wise and year-wise during last five years; and

(c) the year-wise and State-wise details of the amount disbursed as compensation to the family members of policemen killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Naxalite violence has increased in the current year with 1332 incidents/431 deaths upto October 31 as against 1079 incidents/368 deaths in the corresponding period last year.

(b) State-wise data on the number of policemen and naxalites killed during the last 5 years is as under:—

Policemen killed

States	1998	1999	2000	2001	20022003 (Oct.	,31)
Andhra Pradesh	35	37	30	39	12	12
Bihar	20	51	39	24	6	24
Jharkhand	*	*	*	46	63	12
Madhya Pradesh	27	6	26	-	-	-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Oct., 31)
Chhattisgarh	*	*	*	7	9	19
Maharashtra	5	2	-	1	3	7
Orissa	5	-	-	8	7	12
Others	-	-	3	-		1
TOTAL	92	96	98	125	100	87

* Figures for Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh for 1998-2000 are included in those for Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

Extremists Killed

States	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Oct. ,31)
Andhra Pradesh	252	208	216	121	87	146
Bihar	21	31	31	10	22	4
Jharkhand	-X	*	*	30	13	12
Madhya Pradesh	h 10	10	2	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	*	*	*	4	10	4
Maharashtra	1	2	2	1	•	3
Orissa	13	8	1	3	1	1
Others		2	2	21	8	2
TOTAL	297	261	254	190	141	172

* Figures for Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh for 1998-2000 are included in those for Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

(c) As per available information, the year-wise and State-wise details of the amount reimbursed by the Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme as compensation to the family members of policemen killed are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Upto 31.3.1999	200001	2001-02	2002-03
Andhra Pradesh	170	15	62	20
Bihar	57.25	—	10	56.25
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—		4
Madhya Pradesh	28	4	----	—

States	Upto31.3.1999	200001	2001-02	2002-03
Maharashtra	26	—	1	—
Orissa	1.80	—		—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—		1.28
West Bengal	—	—		—
TOTAL	283.05	19	74	81.53

Objections to Electricity Bill, 2003

*32. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh raised some serious objections with regard to the Electricity Bill, 2003 passed by Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in his letter to the Prime Minister has supported the overall objectives of the Electricity Act, 2003, which is a critical legislation to facilitate development and improved management of the power sector by promoting measures conducive to promotion of competition and encouraging private participation, and raised some concerns about some of its provisions. While supporting open access, concern has been expressed regarding the liberal definition of captive generation, exemption from surcharge for such captive generation to take care of cross subsidy, provision relating to parallel distribution networks in the area of existing distribution licensee, operational provision relating to theft and period of disconnection.

(c) The Electricity Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August, 2001. This was evolved on the basis of a broad consensus after detailed and in-depth discussions with the States and all other stakeholders. The Bill had, along with other progressive features, the provisions for captive generation being freely permitted and having right to non-discriminatory open access through the grid without payment of surcharge and also for more than one distribution licensee operating in the same area of supply.